United Nations A/59/751

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 March 2005

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 125
Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Final performance report of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Report of the Secretary-General*

Summary

The present report contains the final performance report of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH).

The report contains information on income and expenditure, assets, outstanding liabilities and fund balances as at 30 June 2004, which are briefly summarized as follows (in thousands of United States dollars):

Description	*Amount*
Cash assets	26 337
Less: Liabilities	19 155
Net cash available	**7 182**
Uncollected assessments and other receivables	37 688
Fund balance	**44 870**

The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in section IV of the present report.

* The present report was delayed owing to internal consultations.

05-28102 (E) 050405

Contents

		Paragraphs
I.	Introduction	1–
II.	Financial performance report	5–
III.	Updated cash position of peacekeeping operations	10–1
IV.	Action to be taken by the General Assembly	1

Page
3
3
5
6

I. Introduction

1. By its resolution 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, the Security Council established a United Nations civilian police force to be known as the International Police Task Force, to be entrusted with the responsibilities set out in annex 11 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively "the Peace Agreement" contained in document A/50/790-S/1995/999, attachment) and a United Nations civilian office with responsibilities set out in the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1031). This operation was referred to as the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). The mandate and strength of UNMIBH were subsequently expanded by the Security Council in its resolutions 1103 (1997) of 31 March 1997 and 1107 (1997) of 16 May 1997.

2. In accordance with Security Council resolution 1423 (2002) of 12 July 2002, the mandate of UNMIBH expired on 31 December 2002.

Liquidation

3. While the withdrawal of the Mission was completed on 31 December 2002, the administrative closing of UNMIBH was effected from 1 January to 30 June 2003.

Disposition of assets

4. Information on the disposition of the assets of UNMIBH was contained in the report of the Secretary-General dated 23 February 2004 (A/58/720). The General Assembly took note of that report in its resolution 58/300 of 18 June 2004.

II. Financial performance report

5. As shown in table 1 below, income to the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina totalled $1,127,301,000 derived from assessed contributions and budgeted voluntary contributions in kind. The total in assessed contributions has been fully appropriated by the General Assembly for the operation of UNMIBH.

6. Expenditures amounting to $986,685,000 were partially offset by $24,799,000 of savings on or cancellation of prior-period obligations, thereby resulting in net expenditures of $961,886,000. The unencumbered balance realized by the Mission amounted to $165,415,000, of which $136,942,000 in credits were returned to Member States, resulting in a balance of appropriations of $28,473,000.

Table 1
Income, expenditure and fund balance for the period from inception (21 December 1995) to 30 June 2004
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Description	*Amount*
Income	
Assessed contributions	1 127 149
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	152
Total income	**1 127 301**
Expenditure	
Expenditure[a]	986 685
Savings on or cancellation of prior-period obligations	(24 799)
Net expenditure	**961 886**
Unencumbered balance	165 415
Credits returned to Member States	(136 942)
Balance of appropriations	**28 473**
Voluntary contributions in cash	6
Interest income	17 152
Other/miscellaneous income	19 884
Prior-period adjustments	(723)
Credits returned to Member States	(19 922)
Fund balance	**44 870**

[a] Includes budgeted voluntary contributions in kind.

7. Additional income realized amounted to $37,042,000 and comprised of voluntary contributions in cash ($6,000), interest income ($17,152,000) and other/miscellaneous income ($19,884,000). Out of this amount a total of $19,922,000 has been credited to Member States. In addition, prior-period adjustments of $723,000 were charged against the fund balance.

8. Information on UNMIBH assets, liabilities and fund balance as at 30 June 2004 is shown in table 2 below.

Table 2

Assets, liabilities and fund balance as at 30 June 2004

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Description	*Amount*
Assets	
Cash assets	26 337
Less: Liabilities	19 155
Net cash available	**7 182**
Uncollected assessments and other receivables[a]	37 688
Net assets	**44 870**
Fund balance	**44 870**

[a] Inclusive of $59,000 in other accounts receivable, other accounts receivable from Member States and inter-office transactions pending processing.

9. The assets of UNMIBH as at 30 June 2004 comprised $37,688,000 in uncollected assessed contributions and other receivables as well as net cash available of $26,337,000. The uncollected assessments and other receivables will be liquidated upon receipt from Member States.

III. Updated cash position of peacekeeping operations

10. As at 30 June 2004, outstanding loans amounting to $49,816,000 were owed to closed peacekeeping operations, consisting of $47,816,000 owed to closed missions with cash balances and $2 million to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG). Between 1 July 2004 and 28 February 2005, new loans were made to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) ($2.5 million), the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) ($55 million), the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) ($5 million) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ($13.5 million). These loans resulted from significant cash shortages in MINURSO, UNMIK, UNOMIG and the International Tribunal for Rwanda owing to significant non-payment of assessments, which threatened the viability of those operations. Out of the total amount of $83 million loaned to UNMIK, $68 million has been repaid. There were also short-term borrowings by the General Fund, which were repaid in full. Loans outstanding as of 28 February 2005 total $57,816,000 and it is expected that the need for these operations to borrow from closed peacekeeping missions will continue. Repayments of loans are solely dependent upon the receipt of outstanding assessed contributions.

11. By its resolution 1565 (2004) of 1 October 2004, the Security Council authorized the expansion of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). The Security Council is also expected to authorize the establishment of a large peacekeeping operation in the Sudan this month. The revised budget for MONUC and financing arrangements for the mission in the Sudan up to 30 June 2005 will be considered by the General

Assembly at the first part of its resumed fifty-ninth session. The budget for the mission in the Sudan for the periods from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 and from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 will be reviewed by the Assembly at the main part of its sixtieth session.

12. The cash available in the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as at 28 February 2005 amounted to $134.1 million. An amount of $100 million from the Fund has been authorized under the terms of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994 by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, consisting of $50 million pre-mandate commitment authority for the Sudan and $50 million for MONUC. Once the Security Council decides to authorize the new operation, which is expected to be deployed rapidly given the firm commitments by troop-contributors, there will be a need for immediate cash requirements before the General Assembly has completed its review and approval of the full budgets for the periods 2004-2005 and 2005-2006. In the meantime, it will therefore be necessary to obtain a second commitment authority of $50 million for the Sudan, to be financed from the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund, to meet some of the requirements. Once the Assembly has taken action in March on MONUC and the prospective mission in the Sudan, assessment notices would be issued in April. The costs of start-up of the Sudan mission and the expansion of MONUC would total approximately $900 million. The Peacekeeping Reserve Fund will also be the initial means of financing the expansion of MONUC and the new operation in the Sudan until assessments are collected. Experience has shown that there is a significant time lag of about 60 to 120 days between the issuance of assessments and the collection of contributions. Consequently, the available cash in the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund ($134.1 million) would be insufficient to meet all of the foreseeable cash requirements for the Sudan and the expansion of MONUC. Pending the payment of assessed contributions, the shortfall would have to be met from loans from closed peacekeeping missions.

IV. Action to be taken by the General Assembly

13. **The Secretary-General proposes that the cash balance of $7,182,000 available in the UNMIBH special account as at 30 June 2004 be retained. The Secretary-General will report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the matter.**

United Nations A/59/752

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 March 2005

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 123
Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2004

Report of the Secretary-General*

Summary

The present report provides information on the updated financial position as at 30 June 2004 for 18 closed peacekeeping missions.

The 18 missions include the Military Observer Group of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA); the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH); the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL); the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ); the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM); the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP); the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters (UNPF); the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH), the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH); the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) and the Civilian Police Support Group; the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC); the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT); the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA); the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL); the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR); the United Nations Military

* The present report was delayed owing to internal consultations.

05-28096 (E) 060405

Liaison Team in Cambodia (UNMLT), the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG), the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA), and the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG).

The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in paragraph 10 of the present report.

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–6	3
II.	Updated cash position of peacekeeping operations	7–9	5
III.	Action to be taken by the General Assembly	10	6

I. Introduction

1. The present report provides updated information on the financial position of the following closed peacekeeping missions for which final performance reports have already been issued: the Military Observer Group of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA); the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH); the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL); the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ); the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM); the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP); the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters (UNPF); the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH), the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH); the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) and the Civilian Police Support Group; the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC); the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT); the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA); the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL); the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR); the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia (UNMLT); the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG); the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA); and the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG).

2. The net cash available for credit to Member States as at 30 June 2004 amounted to $92,898,000, as set out below:

Table 1
Consolidated cash position of UNMIH, ONUCA/ONUSAL, UNPREDEP, UNPF, UNTAES/Civilian Police Support Group, UNAVEM/MONUA, UNOMUR/UNAMIR, UNMLT, UNMOT, UNOMIL and UNIIMOG as at 30 June 2004

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Cash assets	248 375
Less: Liabilities	111 727
Less: Amount to be returned to Member States[a]	43 750
Cash available for credit to Member States as at 30 June 2004	**92 898**

[a] Amounts represent the respective share of Member States in the cash balance of UNPF and UNMIH as at 30 June 2002 that remain outstanding pending receipt of their assessed contributions for the funding of the strategic deployment stocks (General Assembly resolution 56/292 of 27 June 2002).

3. The composition of the net cash balance of $92,898,000 in the respective missions is shown in table 2 below.

Table 2
Closed peacekeeping missions with cash balances as at 30 June 2004
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mission	*Amount*
UNMIH	14 216
ONUCA/ONUSAL	489
UNPREDEP	7 214
UNPF	17 437
UNTAES/Civilian Police Support Group	12 498
UNAVEM/MONUA	20 647
UNOMUR/UNAMIR	12 846
UNMLT	115
UNMOT	2 028
UNOMIL	1 161
UNIIMOG	4 247
Total	**92 898**

4. The amount of $92,898,000 is net of loans totalling $47.8 million owed by four peacekeeping missions ($28 million by UNMIK, $7 million by MINURSO, $9.4 million by MIPONUH and $3.4 million by MINURCA) and which remained unpaid as at 30 June 2004.

5. Seven of the 18 peacekeeping missions included in the present report reflected cash deficits totalling some $93.2 million as at 30 June 2004 due to outstanding payments of assessed contributions, as shown in table 3.

Table 3
Closed peacekeeping missions with cash deficits as at 30 June 2004
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Cash assets	33 014
Less: Liabilities	126 176
Operating deficit as at 30 June 2004	**(93 162)**

6. The liabilities include loans amounting to $25,636,000 owed to closed peacekeeping missions ($12,816,000) and to the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund ($12,820,000). The composition of the operating deficit of $93,162,000 in the respective missions is shown in table 4 below:

Table 4
Closed peacekeeping missions with cash deficits as at 30 June 2004
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mission	*Amount*
MINUGUA Military Observer Group	(131)
ONUMOZ	(1 170)
UNOSOM	(18 068)
UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH	(7 888)
UNTAC	(41 497)
UNTAG	(13)
MINURCA	(24 395)
Total	**(93 162)**

II. Updated cash position of peacekeeping operations

7. As at 30 June 2004 outstanding loans amounting to $49,816,000 were owed to closed peacekeeping operations, consisting of $47,816,000 owed to closed missions with cash balances and $2 million to UNTAG. Between 1 July 2004 and 28 February 2005 new loans were made to MINURSO ($2.5 million), UNMIK ($55 million), UNOMIG ($5 million) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ($13.5 million). These loans resulted from significant cash shortages in MINURSO, UNMIK, UNOMIG and the Rwanda Tribunal owing to significant non-payment of assessments, which threatened the viability of those operations. Of the total amount of $83 million loaned to UNMIK, $68 million has been repaid. There were also short-term borrowings by the General Fund, which were repaid in full. Loans outstanding as at 28 February 2005 total $57,816,000 and it is expected that the need for these operations to borrow from closed peacekeeping missions will continue. Repayments of loans are solely dependent upon the receipt of outstanding assessed contributions. Taking into account the fact that outstanding loans have increased by $8 million since 30 June 2004, the updated cash position as at 28 February 2005 of the closed peacekeeping missions included in table 2 above is $84,898,000.

8. Additionally, in its resolution 1565 (2004) of 1 October 2004, the Security Council authorized the expansion of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). The Security Council is also expected to authorize the establishment of a large peacekeeping operation in the Sudan in March 2005. The revised budget for MONUC and financing arrangements for the mission in the Sudan up to 30 June 2005 will be considered by the General Assembly at the first part of its resumed fifty-ninth session. The budget for the mission in the Sudan for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 and for the

period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 will be reviewed by the Assembly at the main part of its sixtieth session.

9. The cash available in the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as at 28 February 2005 amounted to $134.1 million. An amount of $100 million from the Fund has been authorized under the terms of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994 by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, consisting of $50 million pre-mandate commitment authority for the Sudan and $50 million for MONUC. Once the Security Council decides to authorize the new operation, which is expected to be deployed rapidly given the firm commitments by troop-contributors, there will be a need for immediate cash requirements before the General Assembly has completed its review and approval of the full budgets for 2004/05 and 2005/06. In the meantime, it will therefore be necessary to obtain a second commitment authority of $50 million for the Sudan, to be financed from the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund to meet some of the requirements. Once the Assembly has taken action in March for MONUC and the prospective mission in the Sudan, assessment notices would be issued in April. The start-up of the mission in the Sudan and the expansion of MONUC would total in the region of $900 million. The Peacekeeping Reserve Fund will also be the initial means of financing the expansion of MONUC and the new operation in the Sudan until assessments are collected. Experience has shown that there is a significant time lag of about 60 to 120 days between the issuance of assessments and the collection of contributions. Consequently, the available cash in the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund ($134.1 million) would be insufficient to meet all of the foreseeable cash requirements for the Sudan and the expansion of MONUC. Pending the payment of assessed contributions, the shortfall would have to be met from loans from closed peacekeeping missions.

III. Action to be taken by the General Assembly

10. **The Secretary-General proposes that the cash balance of $92,898,000 available in 11 closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2004 be retained. The Secretary-General will report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the matter.**

United Nations A/59/753

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 March 2005

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 108
Programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Redeployment of posts

Note by the Secretary-General*

1. By paragraph 14 of its resolution 58/270 of 23 December 2003, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, during the course of the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005, to commence, on an experimental basis, with the redeployment of posts as necessary to meet the evolving needs of the Organization in attaining its mandated programmes and activities, in accordance with the following principles:

(a) The experiment shall be limited to the redeployment of up to 50 posts Organization-wide;

(b) The experiment shall not imply any change in the human resources management policies of the Organization;

(c) The proposed programme budget shall remain the principal instrument in which the Secretary-General sets out the resources and staffing requirements of the Organization;

(d) The authority to redeploy posts shall in no way prevent the Secretary-General from requesting additional posts during the course of the experiment;

(e) The experiment shall not exacerbate high vacancy rates in any budget sections;

(f) The experiment shall not apply to language services;

(g) Redeployment between sections shall be carried out only after all possibilities of using resources available within budget sections that will benefit from the transfer have been exhaustively explored;

(h) The experiment shall not be implemented as a result of General Assembly resolutions calling for the implementation of decisions "within existing resources";

* The timing of the issuance of this note reflects the need to carry out consultations.

05-28072 (E) 240305

(i) Reporting to the General Assembly shall be carried out in the context of the annual budget performance reports;

(j) The Secretary-General is requested to provide information periodically to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on actions taken.

2. By paragraph 15 of the same resolution, the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the experiment shall in no way limit opportunities for external recruitment for posts at any level. In paragraph 16 of the resolution the Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its resumed fifty-ninth session on the implications of the experiment for human resources management policies, and in paragraph 17 it requested the Secretary-General to submit, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a comprehensive report for consideration by the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the progress of and lessons learned from the experiment, covering a number of aspects, including, inter alia, additional implications, if any, for human resources management policies.

3. Pursuant to subparagraph 14 (i) of resolution 58/270, this issue was reported on in the context of the first performance report for 2004-2005. The difficulties encountered in 2004 in utilizing the flexibility to redeploy posts were set out in the report. In particular, the experience showed that very few instances exist where staff resources are not only surplus to a particular subprogramme, but also surplus to all subprogrammes within a particular programme and are therefore available for redeployment to another programme. While highlighting these difficulties, the report also set out the intention to adjust the strategies employed in 2005 with the aim of utilizing the flexibility afforded to the Secretary-General in implementing mandated programmes. Consequently, wherever possible, posts have been redeployed during the course of the biennium to meet the evolving needs of the Organization.

4. Five posts have been identified for redeployment on a permanent basis to address requirements arising during the biennium. One P-5 post is to be redeployed from the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management to strengthen the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States. In exchange, one P-4 post is to be redeployed from the Office of the High Representative to the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management. Three posts have already been redeployed from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to Administration, Vienna, for the 2004-2005 biennium. Following the integration of information technology and human resource functions into the Division of Management at the United Nations Office at Vienna, these three posts (1 P-3 and 1 P-2 in the Information Technology Service and 1 General Service (principal level) in the Human Resource Management Service) have already been redeployed so as to be properly reflected under Administration, Vienna, in line with the functions carried out during the 2004-2005 biennium.

5. In addition to the above, another 12 posts have been redeployed between sections under temporary administrative arrangements to meet immediate needs, either of a short-term nature or pending longer-term arrangements to be proposed in the context of budget proposals for 2006-2007. These temporary redeployments have been made possible by the availability of vacant posts for periods during the

course of the biennium pending completion of the full recruitment and placement process. Consistent with the terms of resolution 58/270, all redeployments, whether temporary or permanent, have been carried out only after all possibilities of using resources available within budget sections that will benefit from the transfer have been exhaustively explored.

6. The foregoing summarizes the redeployments carried out to date during the biennium. These redeployments will be also reported in the context of the reporting arrangements specified in resolution 58/270, namely, the second performance report and the comprehensive report on the experiment to be considered at the sixtieth session of the General Assembly. At the same time, it should be noted that with the increased focus on prioritization, realignment and reallocation of resources within programmes, budget proposals continue to reflect significant numbers of post redeployments within sections. It will be recalled that the proposed programme budget for 2004-2005 reflected the redeployment of 810 posts either within or between sections. In the forthcoming biennium it is intended to propose a further 242 redeployments in the programme budget for 2006-2007.

7. As regards the implications of the experiment for human resources management policies, no implications for human resources management policies have been noted thus far. However, taking into account the limited nature of the experience to date, the Secretariat intends to address the progress of and lessons learned from the experiment, on the basis of the experience of 2004 and 2005, in the context of the comprehensive report to be considered by the General Assembly at the sixtieth session.

8. **The General Assembly may wish to take note of the present note.**

United Nations A/59/754–S/2005/197

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
23 March 2005

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda items 96, 97 and 148
Crime prevention and criminal justice
International drug control
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 10 March 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith the Zagreb Declaration on International Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism, Corruption and the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted at the expert workshop on "International cooperation on counter-terrorism, corruption and the fight against transnational organized crime", held from 7 to 9 March 2005 in Zagreb, Republic of Croatia.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 96, 97 and 148 and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ivan **Nimac**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

05-28192 (E) 290305

Annex

Zagreb Declaration on International Cooperation on Counter-terrorism, Corruption and the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime

We, the delegations of the Republic of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Hungary, Romania, the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Slovenia, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:

Expressing our gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Croatia for having hosted the Expert Workshop on *International Cooperation on Counter-terrorism, Corruption and the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime* and to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which jointly organized the workshop, held 7-9 March 2005, in Zagreb, the Republic of Croatia;

Noting with appreciation the participation in the expert workshop of the following organizations and institutions: the Council of Europe, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, Eurojust, the International Criminal Police Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the Office of the High Representative (Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the SECI Center, the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights;

Taking note of the serious concern of the international community about the increasing menace of terrorism and spreading of transnational organized crime on the regional and global level, which threatens regional and international security, as well as the security of each individual State;

Confirming our strong commitment to the relentless efforts of the international community in the fight against all forms of corruption, terrorism and transnational organized crime, bearing also in mind the necessary compliance with international human rights and humanitarian laws;

Underscoring the importance of technical assistance and capacity building for the countries, which are in need of such assistance, particularly in the field of drafting and implementing of legislation;

Hereby agree on the following:

Call upon participating States in the region, which have not yet become parties to all the universal conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols, as well as to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to ratify or accede to them as soon as possible;

Call upon the participating States, which have not done so, to submit their reports to the Counter Terrorism Committee of the United Nations Security Council, pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and to the Committee established pursuant to UNSC resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban associated individuals and entities; as well as to the Committee established pursuant to UNSC resolution 1540 (2004), concerning the transfer of weapons of mass destruction to non-state actors;

Call upon UNODC and OHCHR to develop joint programs for the delivery of technical assistance in the areas of counter-terrorism in conformity with the promotion and protection of human rights;

Urge the participating States, which have yet not done so, to take all necessary national measures to afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, corruption, and transnational organized crime, including assistance in obtaining evidence in their possession necessary for the proceedings;

Call upon the participating States to enhance operational cooperation among competent authorities, particularly through bilateral and multilateral arrangements and agreements in combating corruption and transnational organized crime, as well as to prevent and suppress terrorist attacks, in accordance with the relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001);

Commend the international, regional and sub-regional organizations represented in the workshop for their active participation and their commitment; and call upon these organizations to promote a continuous dialogue and joint activities in order to maximize resources for strengthening the capacities of the participating States in their efforts to combat terrorism, transnational organized crime and corruption;

Stress the importance of establishing, whenever necessary, the exchange of governmental experts, in order to share experience in the field of legislation against corruption, terrorism and transnational organized crime;

Delegations note with appreciation the annexed conclusions of the working groups on the improvement of international cooperation in the implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and recommend them as practical tools for the implementation of these instruments.

Follow-up

Participating States are encouraged to consider appropriate follow-up to the conclusions of the Expert Workshop on *International Cooperation on Counter-terrorism, Corruption and the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime* with the support of the participating organizations.

Appendix

Conclusions of the expert workshop on "International cooperation on counter-terrorism, corruption and the fight against transnational organized crime"

COUNTER- TERRORISM

- A terrorist offence should under no circumstances be considered a political offence;
- For all terrorist offences, the rule *aut dedere aut judicare* should be mandatory;
- In relation to extradition the anti-discrimination clause should not be confused with a political offence;
- Participating States should, whenever necessary, take the universal instruments against terrorism as a legal basis for extradition, and consider these instruments as bilateral treaties when States require these treaties as a legal basis for extradition;
- If a participating State refuses extradition or mutual legal assistance based on a lack of relevant legislation or the relevant international or a regional treaty in force in cases related to terrorist offences, the UN Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) should be applied, under the principle of reciprocity;
- The concept of double criminality should benefit of a flexible interpretation in order to allow the broadest mutual legal assistance possible, based on corresponding elements identified in a national legislation.
- Law enforcement liaison officers are recognized by the participating States as very efficient channels for the exchange of information. Their status, role and functioning should be regulated by multilateral (bilateral) agreements;

TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND CORRUPTION

- In order to detect and suppress transnational organized crime, the participating States, which have not yet done so, are encouraged to adjust their national legislation in order to meet the requirements to conduct joint international investigations in accordance with international conventions and protocols;
- Recall that an organized criminal group does not require defined roles for its members, hierarchy, continuity of its membership or a developed structure;
- In the framework of international cooperation in criminal matters it is recommended that the request should be as comprehensive as possible to comply with the rule of speciality;
- It is recommended that the competent authorities of a country requested for confiscation of assets deriving from the transnational organized crime activities give immediate effect to the foreign confiscation order, to the greatest extent possible within its domestic legal system, including through agreements on the recognition of foreign judicial decisions;
- Bank secrecy shall not be a ground for refusal of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters;
- Properties deriving from proceeds of crime should be liable to confiscation;
- Participating States should extend their jurisdiction on money laundering cases as broadly as possible regardless of the place where the predicate offence has been committed;
- In the case of extradition, the principle *aut dedere aut judicare* should be fully applied, including in exploring the possibility of surrendering the alleged criminals, upon condition that they will be returned to the country of origin to serve the sentence;
- Participating States should be encouraged to negotiate arrangements to avoid positive or negative conflicts of jurisdiction regarding transnational organized crime cases;

- Participating States recommend a fast, strong and reliable method for the exchange of information to be established, if not yet done so, in the course of detecting and prosecuting organizers and perpetrators of transnational organized crime;
- Participating States are encouraged to improve and promote the protection of victims of trafficking (of persons) and/or smuggling in migrants and to ensure adequate assistance to them, in accordance with the international conventions and protocols;
- Participating States are encouraged to allow their criminal justice systems to admit new methods of evidence necessary to combat transnational organized crime and corruption;
- Participating States are encouraged to promote adequate measures to facilitate the reporting of corruption.

GENERAL REMARKS

Participating States note that the Member States of the European Union are bound to apply the EU legal instruments related to terrorism, transnational organized crime and corruption.

Participating States also underline the value of using available legal instruments of the Council of Europe and the European Union related to terrorism, transnational organized crime and corruption, wherever applicable.

Zagreb, 9 March 2005

United Nations A/59/755-S/2005/205

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2005

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 29
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 24 March 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 7 January 2005 addressed to you (A/59/696-S/2005/75), I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 2, 9, 14, 21 and 23 February and 2, 3, 9, 11, 14, 16, 21 and 22 March 2005, as follows:

On 2 February 2005, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of Nicosia, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 9 February 2005, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of Nicosia, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 14 February 2005, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of Nicosia, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 21 February 2005, one Gulfstream Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting in a south-westerly direction.

On 23 February 2005, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of Nicosia, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal

05-28524 (E) 290305

airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On the same day, one Gulfstream Turkish military aircraft coming from a south-westerly direction entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On the same day, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of Nicosia, flying over the occupied areas of Mesaoria and Ammochostos, before landing at the same airport.

On 2 March 2005, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of Nicosia, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On the same day, two Turkish military aircraft of unknown type took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of Nicosia, flying over the occupied areas of Mesaoria and Ammochostos, before landing at the same airport.

On 3 March 2005, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of Nicosia, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 9 March 2005, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of Nicosia, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On the same day, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 11 and 14 March 2005, two Turkish military aircraft of unknown type took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of Nicosia, flying over the occupied areas of Mesaoria and Ammochostos, before landing at the same airport.

On 16 March 2005, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type entered the FIR of Nicosia and carried out a total of three violations of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of Nicosia, as follows:

(a) The C-160 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of Nicosia, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The Turkish military aircraft of unknown type took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed, flying over the occupied area of Ammochostos before landing at the illegal airport of Krini.

On 21 March 2005, one C-130 and one B-200 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia and carried out a total of four violations of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of Nicosia, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where they departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 23 March 2005, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type entered the FIR of Nicosia and carried out a total of three violations of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of Nicosia, as follows:

(a) The C-130 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of Nicosia, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The Turkish military aircraft of unknown type took off from the illegal airport of Tymbou, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I strongly protest the above-cited violations, which not only constitute a serious breach of international law but also seriously endanger international civil aviation, and call for their immediate cessation. Furthermore, such violations maintain a climate of tension and confrontation and hinder efforts for improving the situation on the ground in all fields. It is with great regret that we witness a continuation of Turkey's provocative acts and its insistence on promoting and upgrading a secessionist entity in Cyprus, undermining thus any efforts towards reconciliation and reunification of the island.

Particularly, in view of the opening of accession negotiations with the European Union, Turkey should reconsider its policy on Cyprus, abide by Security Council resolutions and respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. My Government strongly believes that the cessation of violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus could be a significant step in the right direction.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 29, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andreas D. **Mavroyiannis**

United Nations A/59/756

General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 March 2005

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 164
Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for the period from 1 July 2004 to 31 October 2005

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan	1–7	3
II.	Resource requirements	8–11	6
III.	Analysis of resource requirements	12–36	9
IV.	Actions to be taken by the General Assembly	37	15
Annex			
	Provisional organizational chart		16

05-28727 (E) 310305

Summary

Pending submission to the General Assembly during its sixtieth regular session of a full budget for the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) for the periods from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 and from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, including results-based frameworks, the present report contains a request for commitment authority with assessment in the amount of $595.5 million to cover the requirements of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2004 to the date of the establishment of the Mission and the immediate start-up requirements for deployment of the Mission from the mandate date to 31 October 2005. The commitment authority is requested pursuant to section IV, paragraph 2, of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994.

The commitment authority, with assessment, provides for the deployment of 570 military observers, 4,625 military contingent personnel, 437 civilian police, 620 international and 1,266 national staff, including 92 national officers, and 205 United Nations Volunteers by 31 October 2005.

Human resources requirements for the operation have been presented at an aggregate level comprising military and civilian police personnel, executive direction and management, substantive and mission support.

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*1 July 2004 to 31 March 2005* *Projected expenditures (1)*	*1 April to 30 June 2005* *Cost estimates (2)*	*1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005* *Cost estimates (3) = (1) + (2)*	*1 July to 31 October 2005* *Cost estimates (4)*	*Total (5) = (3) + (4)*
Military and police personnel	942.4	39 320.7	40 263.1	31 209.2	71 472.3
Civilian personnel	4 526.9	8 422.1	12 949.0	22 902.6	35 851.6
Operational costs	34 798.6	191 490.6	226 289.2	261 885.4	488 174.6
Gross requirements	**40 267.9**	**239 233.4**	**279 501.3**	**315 997.2**	**595 498.5**
Staff assessment income	422.7	1 212.3	1 635.0	2 955.6	4 590.6
Net requirements	**39 845.2**	**238 021.1**	**277 866.3**	**313 041.6**	**590 907.9**
Voluntary contributions in-kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**40 267.9**	**239 233.4**	**279 501.3**	**315 997.2**	**595 498.5**

Human resources

Category of personnel	*1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005[a]*	*1 July to 31 October 2005[b]*
Military observers	210	570
Military contingents	2 550	4 625
Civilian police	132	437
International staff	322	620
National staff[c]	588	1 266
United Nations Volunteers	120	205

[a] Represents estimated deployment by 30 June 2005.

[b] Represents estimated deployment by 31 October 2005.

[c] Including national officers and national General Service staff.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section IV of the present report.

I. Mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

1. The United Nations Advance Mission in the Sudan (UNAMIS) was established as a special political mission pursuant to Security Council resolution 1547 (2004) of 11 June 2004 for an initial period of three months. This was against the background of expectations that a peacekeeping operation would later be mandated by the Council. In its resolutions 1556 (2004), 1574 (2004), 1585 (2005) and 1588 (2005), the Council extended the mandate of UNAMIS until, respectively, 10 December 2004, 10 March 2005, 17 March 2005 and 24 March 2005. The General Assembly has approved financial resources for UNAMIS in the amount of $49,362,400.

2. In its resolution 1547 (2004), in addition to establishing UNAMIS, the Security Council also requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary preparatory steps, including, in particular, pre-positioning the most critical logistical and personnel requirements to facilitate the rapid deployment of a possible peace support operation. In this regard, on 30 July 2004, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions granted commitment authority in the amount of $49,999,400 to meet the cost of the most immediate and essential preparatory steps for the pre-positioning of critical logistical and personnel requirements.

3. In its resolution 1590 (2005), the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), and, in paragraph 10 of the same resolution, requested that the Secretary-General transfer all functions performed by the special political mission in the Sudan (UNAMIS) to UNMIS, together with staff and logistics of the office as appropriate, on the same day. On 28 March 2005, following the establishment of UNMIS, the Controller requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for an additional commitment authority in the amount of $50 million for the most immediate and essential start-up requirements for 30 days to enable the rapid establishment and deployment of the Mission.

4. The main steps in the process leading to the establishment of UNMIS are summarized in the table below:

Date	*Mandate day/timing*	*Description*
11 June 2004	M-286 days	In paragraph 1 of its resolution 1547 (2004), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Advance Mission in the Sudan as a special political mission (UNAMIS). In paragraph 4 of the same resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to facilitate the rapid deployment of a possible peace support operation in the Sudan.
30 July 2004	M-237 days	The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions granted commitment authority in the amount of $49,999,400 to meet the cost of the most immediate and essential preparatory steps for the pre-positioning of critical logistical and personnel requirements.
24 March 2005	M-day	Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) for an initial period of six months as from 24 March 2005 (resolution 1590 (2005)).
28 March 2005	M+4 days	Controller requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for an additional commitment authority in the amount of $50 million for the most immediate and essential start-up requirements for 30 days to enable the rapid establishment and deployment of the Mission.

5. According to the mandate of UNMIS, outlined in paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 1590 (2005), the Mission has been established in order to: support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement; facilitate and coordinate, within its capabilities and in its areas of deployment, the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons and humanitarian assistance, inter alia, by helping to establish the necessary security conditions; assist the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in cooperation with other international partners in the mine action sector, by providing humanitarian de-mining assistance, technical advice and coordination; and contribute towards international efforts to protect and promote human rights in the Sudan, as well as coordinate international efforts towards the protection of civilians, with particular attention to vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons, returning refugees and women and children, within the Mission's capabilities and in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies, related organizations and non-governmental organizations. As indicated in paragraph 1 of resolution 1590 (2005), the authorized strength of UNMIS will consist of up to 10,000 military personnel and 715 civilian police.

6. The detailed budgets for UNMIS for the periods from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 and from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, including the justification of posts and operational costs, are currently being prepared and will be submitted to the General Assembly by the end of May 2005. Pending the consideration of the complete budgets by the General Assembly during the main part of its sixtieth session in October 2005, immediate cash resources and temporary posts for the period from 1 April to 31 October 2005 are required for the establishment of the Mission and for its rapid deployment. In this context, the civilian staff posts included in this commitment authority, with assessment, are all provisional and without prejudice to approval by the Assembly in October 2005.

7. Accordingly, in the present report, the Secretary-General is requesting commitment authority, with assessment, in the amount of $595,498,500 to meet the operating costs of UNMIS until 31 October 2005, inclusive of the total amount of $49,999,400 previously authorized by the Advisory Committee and the $50,000,000 additional commitment authority requested from the Advisory Committee on 28 March 2005. This request is proposed in accordance with the provision of section IV, paragraph 2, of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A and includes requirements for the above-mentioned transfer of personnel and assets from the United Nations Advance Mission in the Sudan (UNAMIS) to UNMIS.

II. Resource requirements

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	1 July 2004 to 31 March 2005 Projected expenditures (1)	1 April to 30 June 2005 Cost estimates (2)	1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 Cost estimates (3) = (1) + (2)	1 July to 31 October 2005 Cost estimates (4)	Total (5) = (3) + (4)
Military and police personnel					
Military observers	478.0	584.5	1 062.5	3 090.5	4 153.0
Military contingents	388.8	38 060.9	38 449.7	26 352.4	64 802.1
Civilian police	75.6	675.3	750.9	1 766.3	2 517.2
Formed police units	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**942.4**	**39 320.7**	**40 263.1**	**31 209.2**	**71 472.3**
Civilian personnel					
International staff[a]	4 267.4	6 641.3	10 908.7	17 986.8	28 895.5
National staff[b]	259.5	964.8	1 224.3	3 059.8	4 284.1
United Nations Volunteers[c]	—	816.0	816.0	1 856.0	2 672.0
Subtotal	**4 526.9**	**8 422.1**	**12 949.0**	**22 902.6**	**35 851.6**
Operational costs					
General temporary assistance	3.8	240.3	244.1	356.2	600.3
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—	—
Consultants	—	40.5	40.5	287.1	327.6
Official travel	429.4	3 333.5	3 762.9	2 053.0	5 815.9
Facilities and infrastructure	10 488.6	46 682.2	57 170.8	92 892.9	150 063.7
Ground transportation	11 248.2	49 128.7	60 376.9	48 396.8	108 773.7
Air transportation	1 745.6	46 531.8	48 277.4	71 750.4	120 027.8
Naval transportation	—	—	—	180.5	180.5
Communications	1 682.2	27 198.6	28 880.8	12 959.3	41 840.1
Information technology	1 656.7	3 387.3	5 044.0	6 170.8	11 214.8
Medical	10.6	1 791.1	1 801.7	995.5	2 797.2
Special equipment	—	542.1	542.1	—	542.1
Other supplies, services and equipment	7 533.5	12 364.5	19 898.0	25 212.9	45 110.9
Quick-impact projects	—	250.0	250.0	630.0	880.0
Subtotal	**34 798.6**	**191 490.6**	**226 289.2**	**261 885.4**	**488 174.6**
Gross requirements	**40 267.9**	**239 233.4**	**279 501.3**	**315 997.2**	**595 498.5**
Staff assessment income	422.7	1 212.3	1 635.0	2 955.6	4 590.6
Net requirements	**39 845.2**	**238 021.1**	**277 866.3**	**313 041.6**	**590 907.9**
Voluntary contributions in-kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**40 267.9**	**239 233.4**	**279 501.3**	**315 997.2**	**595 498.5**

[a] Cost estimates are inclusive of a 25 per cent delayed recruitment factor.
[b] Cost estimates are inclusive of a 25 per cent delayed recruitment factor.
[c] Cost estimates are inclusive of a 20 per cent delayed recruitment factor.

B. Human resources

1. Military and police personnel[a]

	Proposed
Military observers	570
Military contingents	4 625
Civilian police	437

[a] Representing estimated deployment by 31 October 2005.

2. Civilian personnel

Proposed temporary staffing establishment

	International staff										
B. Civilian staff	*USG-ASG*	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	*Subtotal*	*National staff*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*[b]
Executive direction and management[b]											
Mission headquarters	1	3	14	15	29	—	—	**62**	93	6	**161**
Field offices	—	—	2	17	89	—	—	**108**	217	—	**325**
Total	**1**	**3**	**16**	**32**	**118**	**—**	**—**	**170**	**310**	**6**	**486**
Substantive											
Mission headquarters	2	8	26	25	7	—	—	**68**	47	14	**129**
Field offices	—	9	37	69	5	—	—	**120**	248	155	**523**
Total	**2**	**17**	**63**	**94**	**12**	**—**	**—**	**188**	**295**	**169**	**652**
Mission support											
Mission headquarters	—	2	33	30	110	—	—	**175**	249	16	**440**
Field offices	—	—	6	11	70	—	—	**87**	412	14	**513**
Total	**—**	**2**	**39**	**41**	**180**	**—**	**—**	**262**	**661**	**30**	**953**
Total civilian staff											
Mission headquarters	3	13	73	70	146	—	—	**305**	389	36	**730**
Field offices	—	9	45	97	164	—	—	**315**	877	169	**1 361**
Total civilian staff in headquarters and field	**3**	**22**	**118**	**167**	**310**	**—**	**—**	**620**	**1 266**	**205**	**2 091**

[a] Representing estimated deployment by 31 October 2005.
[b] Includes security posts.

8. The Mission will establish its headquarters in Khartoum and at Juba, and have sub-offices in Rumbek, Malakal, Wau, Kaduli, Abyei, Ed Damazin, El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina, Zalingei and Kassala.

Executive direction and management

	USG -ASG	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 -P-4*	*P-3 -P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	*Total international*	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*[a]
Mission headquarters	1	3	14	15	29	—	—	**62**	93	6	**161**
Field offices	—	—	2	17	89	—	—	**108**	217	—	**325**
Total	**1**	**3**	**16**	**32**	**118**	—	—	**170**	**310**	**6**	**486**

[a] Represents estimated deployment by 31 October 2005.

9. Overall mission direction and management would be provided by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, assisted by his immediate office, which would include advisers in the areas of strategic planning, legal affairs, personnel conduct, gender, HIV/AIDS and public information, as well as security staff.

Substantive offices

	USG -ASG	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 -P-4*	*P-3 -P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	*Total international*	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*[a]
Mission headquarters	2	8	26	25	7	—	—	**68**	47	14	**129**
Field offices	—	9	37	69	5	—	—	**120**	248	155	**523**
Total	**2**	**17**	**63**	**94**	**12**	—	—	**188**	**295**	**169**	**652**

[a] Represents estimated deployment by 31 October 2005.

10. The proposed substantive staffing establishment of UNMIS will be headed by one principal Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and one Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, both at the Assistant Secretary-General level, and the Force Commander and Civilian Police Commissioner at the D-2 and D-1 levels, respectively. The substantive offices will provide advice to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on civil affairs; political affairs; rule of law and judicial systems; human rights; electoral assistance; disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration; recovery, return and reintegration; protection, including child protection; development coordination; humanitarian assistance liaison; and mine action.

Mission support

	USG -ASG	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 -P-4*	*P-3 -P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	*Total international*	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*[a]
Mission headquarters	—	2	33	30	110	—	—	**175**	249	16	**440**
Field offices	—	—	6	11	70	—	—	**87**	412	14	**513**
Total	**—**	**2**	**39**	**41**	**180**	—	—	**262**	**661**	**30**	**953**

[a] Represents estimated deployment by 31 October 2005.

11. The proposed levels of mission support staffing will provide the capacity within the mission to ensure that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the military, police and substantive staff have the means to carry out their assigned tasks and responsibilities, by means of: effective and efficient personnel recruitment and administration; finance and accounting services; procurement and contracts management; general services (property control, pouch and mail, and claims administration); logistics; communications and information technology services, including operation of local and wide-area digital networks; civil engineering; de-mining; building management services; air and surface transportation; supply services, including rations and fuel provided to troop contingents; budgeting, internal controls and performance reporting; safety management and accident prevention; health services, including emergency medical treatment, patient stabilization and evacuation; and stress counselling.

III. Analysis of resource requirements

	Cost estimate
Military observers	$4,153,000

12. The provision for mission subsistence allowance (MSA), clothing allowance and travel costs for military observers is based on the projected phased deployment of 570 military observers by October 2005. The provision is inclusive of $1,062,500 for 2004/05 and $3,090,500 for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005, within a total authorized strength of 750 military observers. It is assumed that all observers will be based outside of Khartoum and will be provided accommodation and meals by the United Nations. A reduced daily MSA rate of $43 is applied accordingly. Clothing allowance is based on the standard rate of $200 per person per year. Deployment travel of military observers is based on an average one-way cost of $2,750 per person. The estimates include a 10 per cent delayed deployment factor.

	Cost estimate
Military contingents	$64,802,100

13. The provision for the deployment travel of military contingent personnel, daily allowance, rations and freight cost for deployment of contingent-owned equipment is based on the phased deployment of 4,625 troops, including 181 staff officers, by October 2005, within a total authorized strength of 9,250 troops. The estimates for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 amount to $38,449,700, inclusive of troop payments and contingent-owned equipment liabilities of $34,088,100 since the accounts for the financial year ending 30 June 2005 will have closed by the time the General Assembly approves the 2004/05 budget in October 2005. The estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 31 October 2005 amount to $26,352,400, inclusive of $18,646,200 for the freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment. Deployment travel is calculated at an average one-way cost of $1,000 per person, and ration costs are based on $8.89 per person-day for food and $5.78 per person-day for water. The estimate for daily allowances is based on the standard rate of $1.28 per person-day. The estimates include a 15 per cent delayed deployment factor.

	Cost estimate
Civilian police	$2,517,200

14. The cost estimate for civilian police provides for MSA, clothing allowance, and deployment travel of civilian police based on the projected phased deployment of 437 civilian police by October 2005, within a total authorized strength of 715 civilian police. The provision is inclusive of $750,900 for 2004/05 and $1,766,300 for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005. The requirements for MSA are calculated at the standard rate of $43 per day, taking into account that accommodation and meals are provided by the United Nations. Clothing allowance is based on the standard rate of $200 per person per year. Deployment travel of police is based on an average one-way cost of $2,750 per person. The estimates include a 20 per cent delayed deployment factor.

	Cost estimate
International staff	$28,895,500

15. The estimates for international staff are derived from the actual average expenditure by grade over the previous financial period taken for all missions and provides for international staff salaries, staff assessment and common staff costs, including hazardous duty station allowance and MSA, based on the phased deployment of international staff from 177 in April 2005 to 620 by October 2005. The provision is inclusive of $10,908,700 for the 2004/05 financial period and $17,986,800 for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005. The cost estimates include a 25 per cent delayed recruitment factor.

	Cost estimate
National staff	$4,284,100

16. The provision for national staff salaries, staff assessment and common staff costs, including hazardous duty station allowance is based on the phased deployment of national staff from 250 in April 2005 to 1,266 by October 2005. The provision is inclusive of $1,224,300 for 2004/05 and $3,059,800 for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005. The requirements for national staff costs are based on the established national staff salary scales for national General Service staff and National Officers and include a 25 per cent delayed recruitment factor.

	Cost estimate
United Nations Volunteers	$2,672,000

17. The estimate for United Nations Volunteers, including $816,000 for the 2004/05 financial period and $1,856,000 for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005, provides for the phased deployment of United Nations Volunteers from 60 in April 2005 to 205 by October 2005, including a 20 per cent delayed deployment factor.

	Cost estimate
General temporary assistance	$600,300

18. The estimate is based on an average of 2 per cent of the national staff strength for temporary replacements for staff on sick leave and maternity leave and an average of 100 national personnel as a temporary labour force for the intensive period during the establishment of the Mission.

	Cost estimate
Consultants	$327,600

19. The estimate for consultants reflects the need for their services for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, election management, border demarcation and public administration. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration consultant would carry out surveys on small arms and profiling, small arms management, security sector surveys and socio-economic surveys. The estimate also provides for an election consultant to advise the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on election processes.

20. The estimate further reflects consultant services provided for the UNMIS training programmes covering areas such as civil affairs orientation programmes, people management training, training national officers in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration practices, negotiation and conflict resolution, Arabic language training for international staff, English language training for national staff and first aid training.

	Cost estimate
Official travel	$5,815,900

21. Provision is made for official travel of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as well as senior staff of the Mission to New York, Geneva and regional countries for meetings and consultations ($1,683,500). The provision also covers the travel of Headquarters staff to the Mission area to provide support on various aspects of the peace process as well as logistical and administrative support ($869,800).

22. The provision is also made for travel in connection with pre-deployment assessment of contingent-owned equipment and reconnaissance visits by military staff of troop contributors ($964,600), the pre-deployment training for military personnel ($1,315,400) and the training of UNMIS personnel in areas such as communications and information technology, aviation safety, engineering, transport, personnel administration, finance and budget ($982,600).

	Cost estimate
Facilities and infrastructure	$150,063,700

23. The estimate for facilities and infrastructure, including $57,170,800 for the 2004/05 financial period and $92,892,900 for the period from 1 July to 31 October

2005, provides for the acquisition of prefabricated facilities, including containers for living accommodation, kitchens, office accommodation, warehousing, ablution units and workshops; refrigeration equipment, air conditioners and refrigerated containers; water purification equipment, including water treatment and bottling plants and water bladders; accommodation equipment, including furniture and kitchen equipment; fuel tanks and bladders; office furniture; office equipment, including safes, projectors and shredders; security and safety equipment, including metal detectors, closed-circuit TV equipment, X-ray machines, security side arms and shotguns, ammunition and vehicle inspection equipment and fire fighting equipment.

24. The estimate also provides for the rental of accommodation in Khartoum for the Mission headquarters and for warehouse facilities, a logistics base in El Obeid and the Mission's sub-offices as well as full-service tented camps that will be used as interim living accommodations for military observers, civilian police and civilian staff in the south until hard wall accommodations can be constructed. Rental accommodation is also provided for military staff officers and other military personnel in Khartoum on an interim basis while hard wall accommodations are constructed.

25. The estimate further provides for the rental of photocopiers, utilities at all UNMIS facilities, services for the installation and maintenance of facilities, including janitorial services, waste disposal, laundry services for military personnel and minor repairs, security service contracts, stationery supplies, spare parts for engineering equipment, field defence supplies, fuel for both United Nations-owned and contingent-owned generators and various sanitation and cleaning materials. Included in the provision is the amount of $12,136,200 for the replenishment of the strategic deployment stocks for prefabricated facilities, equipment and supplies for the Mission.

	Cost estimate
Ground transportation	$108,773,700

26. The estimate for ground transportation, including $60,376,900 for the 2004/05 financial period and $48,396,800 for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005, provides for the acquisition of vehicles for the establishment of the Mission's fleet, totalling 2,065 vehicles, including material handling, engineering, motorcycles and airfield support vehicles. The provision also reflects requirements for the rental of vehicles pending acquisition of new vehicles, repairs and maintenance, liability insurance, spare parts and petrol, oil and lubricants necessary for the operation and maintenance of all vehicles and 10 workshops throughout the Mission area. The provision also includes the amount of $19,749,100 for the replenishment of the strategic deployment stocks for spare parts, vehicles and workshop equipment for the Mission.

	Cost estimate
Air transportation	$120,027,800

27. For the internal movement of personnel and transportation of cargo, the supply and resupply of the sector headquarters and team sites throughout the country,

medical and casualty evacuation and military tasks, including the deployment of a quick-response force, the Mission proposes to establish an aircraft fleet of 17 fixed-wing and 33 rotary aircraft for the period ending 31 October 2005, inclusive of rental of 16 fixed-wing and 21 helicopters for the period from 1 April to 30 June 2005. Given the vast size of the Sudan and the inadequate road infrastructure in most areas of the country, the movement of personnel and transportation of cargo will depend, to a large extent, on the air-lift capacity of UNMIS. Furthermore, the inherent danger and risk from the presence of unmarked mines in many roads make ground transportation a less viable option for the movement of personnel and cargo.

28. The provision includes rental costs ($63,812,400), liability insurances ($6,070,800) and fuel ($40,054,000) for the air fleet. In addition to the direct costs for the operation of aircraft, the provision also includes maintenance of and supplies for various airports in the Sudan ($10,090,600), including airfield lighting, airfield crash kit and sling equipment for carrying heavy goods beneath helicopters, airfield services at five airfields, including emergency crash services, cargo services, air terminal operations and equipment maintenance, passenger and cargo processing at Khartoum and El Obeid airports, landing fees and ground handling for United Nations-owned aircraft at the Nairobi and Entebbe airports and at other airports in the region, as well as aircrew subsistence allowance for overnight stays away from the Mission area. An amount of $80,400 for the replenishment of the strategic deployment stocks for equipment to the Mission is also included in the provision.

	Cost estimate
Naval transportation	$180,500

29. Provision for naval transportation is made for the acquisitions of three patrol boats to be used by civilian police, liability insurance and spare parts, as well as for petrol, oil and lubricants.

	Cost estimate
Communications	$41,840,100

30. The estimate for communications, including $28,880,800 for the 2004/05 financial period and $12,959,300 for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005, covers: the acquisition of communications equipment, including VHF, UHF and HF radio equipment, satellite equipment, telephone equipment and other communications and workshop equipment, and commercial communications costs; and support services for the establishment of the communications infrastructure and related spare parts.

31. The estimate also includes a provision for the acquisition of public information equipment for the establishment of production facilities, the transmission of radio programmes and services for the design, production and dissemination of information using various media and spare parts. The estimate also includes an amount of $7,387,800 for the replenishment of the strategic deployment stocks for communications equipment and supplies for the Mission.

	Cost estimate
Information technology	$11,214,800

32. The estimate for information technology, including $5,044,000 for the 2004/05 financial period and $6,170,800 for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005, provides for the acquisition of information technology equipment, including desktop and laptop computers, printers and network equipment, software for network control and for operation of the aircraft fleet, support services for the establishment of the information technology infrastructure, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) services, software licences and spare parts. The provision also includes the amount of $1,415,300 for the replenishment of the strategic deployment stocks for information technology equipment for the Mission.

	Cost estimate
Medical	$2,797,200

33. The estimate for medical, including $1,801,700 for the 2004/05 financial period and $995,500 for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005, provides for the acquisition of equipment, including refrigerators for blood products, an incinerator for medical waste and first aid kits for the UNMIS offices. The estimate also provides for medical evacuation, hospitalization and specialized medical services, vaccines, prophylactic condoms and other medical supplies. The provision also includes the amount of $409,500 for the replenishment of the strategic deployment stocks for medical supplies for the Mission.

	Cost estimate
Special equipment	$542,100

34. The estimate for special equipment provides for the purchase of binoculars and night-vision observation devices. In addition, the provision includes the amount of $248,400 for the replenishment of the strategic deployment stocks for observation equipment for the Mission.

	Cost estimate
Other supplies, services and equipment	$45,110,900

35. The estimate for other supplies, services and equipment, including $19,898,000 for the 2004/05 financial period and $25,212,900 for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005, provides for: the acquisition of equipment for movement control and training purposes; welfare supplies and equipment for military officers; subscriptions to newspapers, magazines and online news media; printing services; uniforms for security and technical staff; protection gear, including fragmentation jackets and helmets; training fees and supplies; official functions; general insurance; bank charges; freight of United Nations-owned equipment; water for use in United Nations offices; and other services, including advertising and translation services. The estimate also provides for other freight and related costs, including freight charges for the replenishment of the strategic deployment stocks. In addition, an

amount of $385,400 for the replenishment of the strategic deployment stocks for other equipment, personal protection gear and other supplies for the Mission is included in the estimate.

	Cost estimate
Quick-impact projects	$880,000

36. The estimate for quick-impact projects, inclusive of $250,000 for the 2004/05 financial period and $630,000 for the first four months of the 2005/06 financial period, covers funding requirements for community-based quick-impact projects, in coordination with implementing agencies, in 40 communities to the south of Khartoum. Community-based projects include transitional support programmes, labour intensive public works, microenterprise support, training and short-term educational support.

IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

37. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNMIS include:**

(a) **The establishment of a special account for UNMIS for the purpose of accounting for income received and expenditure incurred in respect of the Mission;**

(b) **Authorization for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005, inclusive of the amount of $99,999,400 already authorized by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in an amount not exceeding $279,501,300 for the initial establishment of the Mission;**

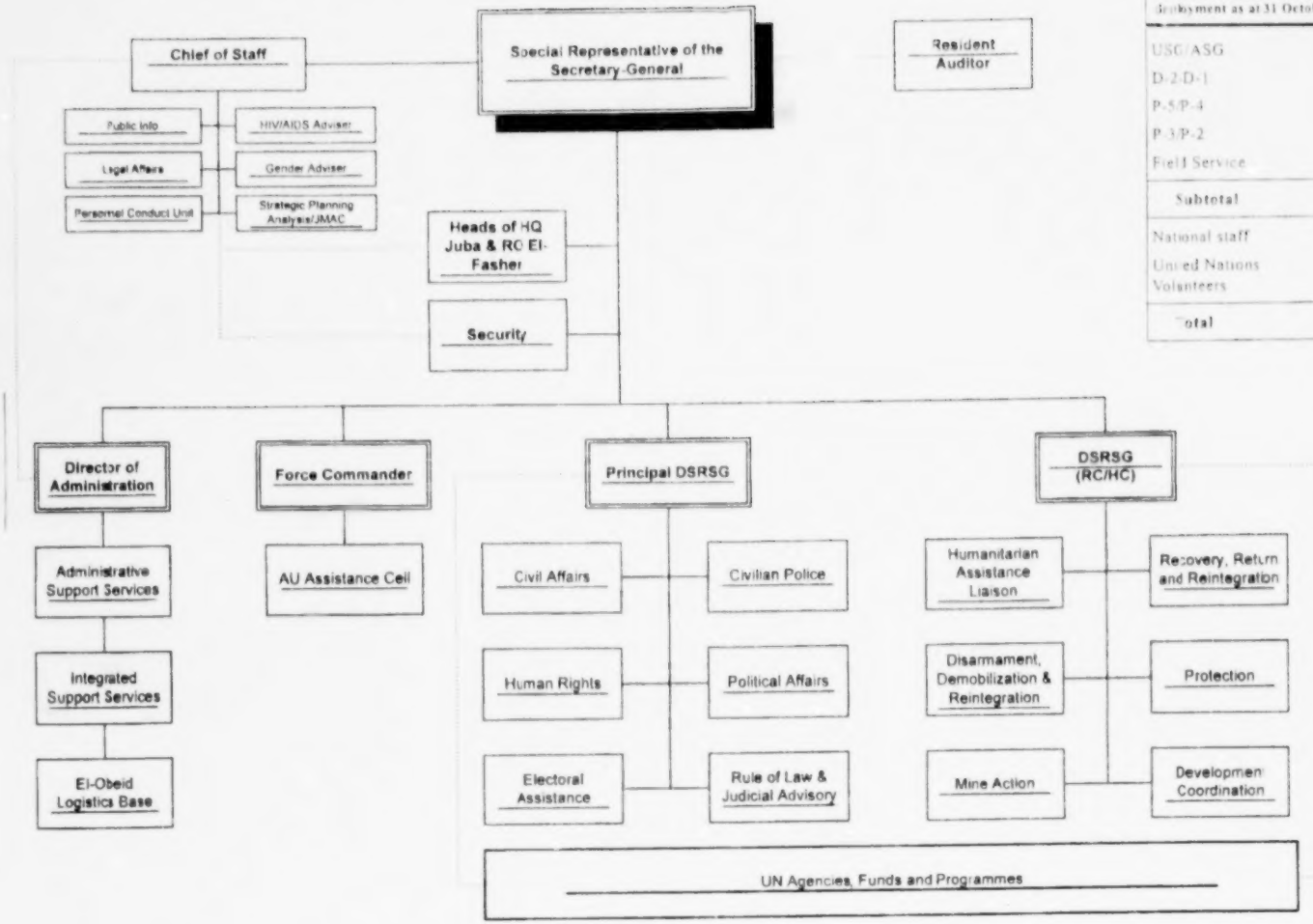
(c) **Authorization for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2005 to 31 October 2005, in an amount not exceeding $315,997,200 for the initial establishment of the Mission;**

(d) **Assessment of the amount of $544,843,784 for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 September 2005;**

(e) **Assessment of the amount of $50,654,716 for the period from 1 October to 31 October 2005, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission.**

Annex

Provisional organizational chart



Total forecast civilian staff deployment as at 31 October 2004	
USG/ASG	3
D-2/D-1	22
P-5/P-4	118
P-3/P-2	167
Field Service	310
Subtotal	620
National staff	1 266
United Nations Volunteers	205
Total	2 091

United Nations A/59/756/Corr.1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 April 2005

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 164
Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for the period from 1 July 2004 to 31 October 2005

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Paragraph 37, subparagraphs (d) and (e) *should read*

37.

(d) **Assessment of the amount of $497,873,300 for the period from 1 July 2004 to 23 September 2005;**

(e) **Assessment of the amount of $97,625,200 for the period from 24 September to 31 October 2005, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission.**

05-30312 (E) 110405

United Nations A/59/756/Corr.2

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 April 2005

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 164
Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for the period from 1 July 2004 to 31 October 2005

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Paragraph 19 *should read*

19. The estimate for consultants reflects the need for their services for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and election management. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration consultant would carry out surveys on small arms and profiling, small arms management, security sector surveys and socio-economic surveys. The estimate also provides for an election consultant to advise the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on election processes.

05-30719 (E) 130405

United Nations A/59/757–S/2005/208

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
29 March 2005
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 29 March 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Lebanese Government approves the decision of the Security Council concerning the establishment of an international commission of inquiry into the assassination of former Prime Minister Rafik Al-Hariri, and that it is ready to cooperate with the commission within the framework of Lebanese sovereignty and of its legal system.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim **Assaf**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

05-28740 (E) 290305 290305